

THE AUSTRALIAN PLANT DISEASE RECORDER.

Volume 4. Number 3.

July, 1952.

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 Box 36, G.P.O., SYDNEY.

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PLANT DISEASE NOTES.

CEREALS AND GRASSES.

FURTHER NOTES ON RICE DISEASES IN AUSTRALIA:

A sample of wild rice, collected earlier this year near Wyndham, Western Australia, was recently forwarded to this Department by the C.S.I.R.O. These plants were found to be affected with leaf smut (Entyloma oryzae) and a brown leaf and sheath spot caused by a Helminthosporium sp. of the H. oryzae type. This is, as far as is known, the first record of a pathogenic species of Helminthosporium on rice in Australia and also the fourth parasitic disease of rice to be observed in Australia. (For previous records see A.P.D.R. 4:1:2-3, 1952).

Under glasshouse conditions this fungus infected Caloro 11 rice, Federation wheat and Cape barley, the rice being the most severely affected of the three. There was a very weak reaction on Victory hybrid maize, Milo sorghum and Algerian oats, while Black Winter rye was unaffected.

In April a survey was made of the rice introduction areas and increase blocks at Yanco Experiment Farm and of a number of commercial crops in the Leeton area. No parasitic disease was recognised. The maturing leaves of Caloro 11 sometimes showed brown discolourations. The same condition was particularly marked in the Lady Wright hybrids at Yanco Experiment Farm. However, no organism was detected and the general appearance of the condition suggested that it was an unimportant pigmentation of the type frequently encountered on the glumes.

There was also a very small proportion of whiteheads in the crops. These were caused by insect injury to the stem, usually 6" to 1' below the head. No evidence of any root, crown, stem or sheath rotting was observed.

A condition described previously as a blasting of the heads and liberation of starch grains (A.P.D.R. 4:1:3, 1952) was again observed on occasional heads, particularly near trees and fences. It now appears, from information supplied by Mr. W. R. Watkins, District Agronomist at Leeton, that this is caused by finches which snap at the spikelets and express the starchy fluid from the developing grains.

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CROWN RUST OF OATS.

An isolate which attacks the variety "Klein 69B" has been sorted out from infected material of this variety which was collected at Dundas, N.S.W. In all previous tests "Klein 69B" has been resistant. Another isolate from Lawes, Queensland, attacks (Victory x Richland), which has become popular in that State because of its resistance to crown rust. Breeding programmes are going to be affected seriously by the occurrence of these new types of rust.

Faculty of Agriculture,
University of Sydney.

- W. I. WATERHOUSE.

FIELD AND FODDER CROPS.BROWN SPOT OF LUPINS:

For many years it has been found at Mt. Wilson, N.S.W., that in crops of lupins (Lupinus angustifolius) planted on land which has been green-manured with lupins the previous season, the seedlings and young plants are either killed or seriously injured during periods of wet weather. On land that has not carried lupins the previous season the crop usually develops well.

The cotyledons, leaves and stems of affected plants are severely spotted. The fungus causing this condition, Pleiochaeta setosa (Kirchner) Hughes, apparently persists on crop debris but, under the conditions prevailing, is slow in spreading to crops sown on clean land, even though they may be adjacent to an infected crop.

The same fungus causes premature defoliation of Laburnum vulgare each year at Mt. Wilson.

Department of Agriculture,
Sydney.

- P. G. VALDER.

VEGETABLES:OCCURENCE OF AN ATYPICAL STRAIN OF PSEUDOMONAS SOLANACEARUM
IN VICTORIA:

Following the suggestion last year by a visiting scientist that ring rot of potatoes was present in Victoria, a detailed comparison between our organism and an authentic culture of Corynebacterium sepedonicum from overseas, including morphological, cultural, physiological, pathogenicity and serological tests, has shown that the disease was definitely not ring rot, the organism being probably a strain of Pseudomonas solanacearum.

Details of the experimental work will be published later.

Department of Agriculture,
Melbourne.

- D.E. HARRISON.

CUCUMBER MOSAIC VIRUS:

With the approval of the Federal Director of Health (Plant Quarantine) a dessicated tissue culture of a yellow mutant type strain of the cucumber mosaic virus was recently imported from the Molteno Institute, Cambridge. This virus, which is being used in cross-protection tests to identify suspected cucumber mosaic virus strains, will be maintained indefinitely at the Plant Research Laboratory, Burnley.

The dessicated tissue culture method (McKinney, Phytopath. 37: 2: 139-142, 1946) of storing mechanically transmissible viruses has proved extremely useful at Burnley. Some virus preparations have been stored in a domestic refrigerator for as long as two years without appreciable loss in infectivity.

After dessication at a low temperature the leaf clippings are placed in a rubber stoppered test tube above a layer of calcium chloride. The plant tissue is separated from the calcium chloride by a gauze covered plug of cotton wool.

The above culture was forwarded from England in this manner and, on several occasions, the author has supplied cultures of local viruses to other virus workers in the Commonwealth.

Department of Agriculture,
Melbourne.

- L.L. STUBBS.

SECRET

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20301

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LEAF SPOT AND DIE-BACK OF SWEET POTATO (IPOMOEA BATATAS):

Sweet potato crops in the Lismore area of N.S.W. were recently reported to be suffering from a vine disease that was spreading rapidly through the district. Specimens of the vines submitted were showing a severe leaf spotting, and dying-back was also occurring. The leaf spots were dark brown in colour and 3-5 mms. in diameter when scattered over the leaf. Infection also occurred as an irregular necrosis of leaf margins. A species of Stemphylium was isolated from the leaf-spots.

The conidia were many - septate and constricted to varying degrees by the septa, but especially by a prominent central transverse septum. They were borne singly on the swollen end of conidiophores of varying length and were very finely roughened. Conidia taken from a seven day colony on P.D.A. and placed in lacto-phenol measured 19.5 - 47 m. x 12 - 19.5 μ . (mean 35.5 x 14 μ).

The above data place the organism in the sub-genus Eustemphylium of Neergaard (Danish species of Alternaria and Stemphylium by Paul Neergaard, 1945) and allow its identification as S. botryosum Wallr. A difference between the present isolate and Neergaard's S. botryosum is that the conidia of this isolate are not as rough as those described by Neergaard. However, this species, whose perfect stage is Pleospora herbarum (Pers.) Rabh. is known to cause a similar serious disease of sweet potato in South Africa.

In that country, leaves, leaf stalks and vines are attacked and killed and a storage rot of the tubers develops. The conidia of the South African isolate are reported to be smooth (Dept. Agric. South Africa Sci. Bulletin, No. 301). It thus appears likely that the disease known in South Africa is now present in New South Wales. Further work is planned to test the pathogenicity of the New South Wales isolates.

Department of Agriculture,
Sydney.

- J. WALKER.

THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

The first part of the book is devoted to a general survey of the history of the United States from the discovery of the continent to the present time. It is written in a clear and concise style, and is well illustrated with maps and diagrams. The second part of the book is devoted to a detailed account of the history of the United States from the discovery of the continent to the present time. It is written in a clear and concise style, and is well illustrated with maps and diagrams.

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LETTUCE MOSAIC VIRUS IN VICTORIA:

The lettuce mosaic virus, which was recognized in Victoria about five years ago, is now causing more serious losses than any other pathogen of lettuce.

In the Metropolitan vegetable area the disease is most severe on winter and spring maturing crops, which are usually of the Imperial D variety. The disease is unimportant in summer lettuce.

In September, 1951, counts of infected plants were made in April, May and June-sown plots of Imperial D lettuce, in two leading vegetable gardens. More than 90% of plants were infected in April and May sowings, and in one case the earliest sowing was almost a total loss. June sowings were 30-40% infected.

It was observed that plants which became infected during the coldest months developed a severe necrotic reaction and affected plants frequently collapsed. With rising temperatures in the spring transitory necrotic flecking appeared on one or two leaves, followed by blistering of subsequent growth. These "recovered" plants assumed a characteristically "savoyed" appearance which was not unattractive - in fact it was found that one grower had been selecting such plants for seed production.

Owing to the similarity in symptoms between the necrotic phase of the disease, and that caused by the tomato spotted wilt virus, it seems possible that the two diseases may have been confused in the past.

Seed samples of both local and New Zealand origin are at present being grown under insect-free conditions, with the object of determining the degree of seed borne infection. In addition, an attempt is to be made to produce a nucleus of virus-free Imperial D seed, as effective control of the disease may depend, ultimately, upon the commercial production of disease-free seed.

Department of Agriculture,
Melbourne.

- L.L. STUBBS.

FRUIT.BLACK ROTS OF APPLES:

In April a number of apples from a property at Margate were submitted for examination. The fruits were jet black and the skin was leathery in texture. Some shrivelling had taken place, but the fruits were in a mummified condition. The symptoms therefore suggested Physalospora obtusa, but cultures demonstrated that the brown rot organism, Sclerotinia fructicola (Wint.) Rehm. was responsible. This is not by any means a unique occurrence in this State, but it is unusual, and is mentioned here to draw attention to the similarity of symptoms due to P. obtusa and S. fructicola on apples.

In each case infection was traced to insect injury, and the infected fruit came from trees adjacent to apricots which were heavily infected with brown rot.

Department of Agriculture,
Hobart.

- G.C. WADE.

CONTROL OF APRICOT FRECKLE:

During the past two seasons, cover sprays for the control of apricot freckle (Cladosporium carpophilum) were tested at Wallington, Victoria.

The following results were obtained during the 1950/51 season, when six treatments were applied to six single tree replicates.

Treatment	Percentage of freckled fruit
1. Control	88.8
2. Thiotox - $1\frac{1}{2}$ lb./100 gal - 3 sprays	32.4
3. 98% Ziram - $1\frac{1}{2}$ lb. + 3 oz. Agral II/100 gal. - 3 sprays	20.0
4. 98% Ziram - $1\frac{1}{2}$ lb. + 3 oz. Agral II + $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. polyethylene polysulphide/100 gal. - 3 sprays.	24.3
5. Dithane Z78 $1\frac{1}{2}$ lb./100 gal. - 1st and 2nd sprays	23.4
6. Bordeaux mixture 3:5:50 - 1st spray only	6.3

All trees were sprayed with home-made Bordeaux mixture 6:4:40 at the pink bud stage. Cover sprays were applied on October 4th, i.e. about two weeks after petal fall; November 27th and December 19th; i.e. 3-4 weeks before harvesting.

The single Bordeaux mixture cover spray gave the best result, but caused considerable fruit russet. Ziram and Dithane Z78 gave significantly better control than Thiotox. Polyethylene polysulphide did not increase the effectiveness of the Ziram spray. Dithane Z78 (65% zineb) caused considerable leaf-fall after the second application. Ziram and Thiotox injured neither fruit nor foliage.

During the 1951/52 season, Ziram and Thiotox (80% thiram) were again tested and the results of seven treatments which were applied to five single tree replicates, were as follows:-

Treatment	Percentage of freckled fruit
1. Control	58.0
2. Bordeaux mixture 3:5:100 - 1st spray only	7.3
3. Thiotox 1½ lb. + white oil 1 gal/100 gal. 1st spray only	3.5
4. Thiotox 1½ lb. + white oil 1 gal/100 gal. 2 sprays	1.2
5. 98% Ziram 1½ lb. + 3 oz. Agral II/100 gal. - 1st spray only	5.5
6. 98% Ziram 1½ lb. + 3 oz. Agral II/100 gal. - 2 sprays	4.9
7. S.R.406 - 4 lb/100 gal. - 1st spray only	No count made

All trees were sprayed with full strength Bordeaux mixture at the pink bud stage. The cover sprays were applied on October 2nd and December 4th and the fruit was harvested on January 17th, 1952.

The increased effectiveness of the Thiotox schedules, when compared with the previous season's results, is attributed to the inclusion of white oil, which provides a more uniform cover, and possibly retards the weathering of the fungicide by rains.

The weaker Bordeaux mixture again caused fruit russet, and SR406 caused injury to foliage and fruit. Chemical analysis of spray residues made at the State Laboratories indicated that Ziram was deposited in unduly high amount, at least after the second cover spray. Residues in parts per million were:-

Thiram (1 spray)	0.4
Thiram (2 sprays)	3.6
Ziram (1 spray)	1.5
Ziram (2 sprays)	9.1.

FUSICOCCUM VITICOLUM ON VINES:

In the Rutherglen vineyards in Victoria during the spring of 1951, many early young shoots of Alicante Bouchet vines were affected by an organism causing light to dark brown longitudinal irregular spotting on the young canes and petioles. The leaves were puckered and dotted with necrotic spots, causing a halo type of chlorosis.

The organism was cultured and it developed two types of conidia; the more commonly occurring type measured $12-15\mu \times 3-5\text{ m}$; the other conidium was elongated, measuring $20-30\mu \times 2-3\mu$.

These facts and the similarity of the symptoms to those described in South Africa by Du Plessis, (Fmg S. Afr. 8: 79, 1938) established the causal organism as Fusicoccum viticolum.

The disease appeared to be common on the early spring growth but was not affecting the later growth at Rutherglen. In the United States it is reported to cause die-back of canes, but Du Plessis regards it as being of minor importance in South Africa, and this appears also to be the case in Victoria.

Department of Agriculture,
Melbourne.

- R.H. TAYLOR.

A WILT DISEASE IN STRAWBERRIES:

In March and again in May this year diseased strawberry plants were collected from a property a few miles from Hobart. These plants showed symptoms of Verticillium wilt - wilted and dead leaves with blackish streaks along the petioles. Cultures from the crown and roots yielded a Verticillium with a white surface mycelium which forms black microsclerotia on oatmeal agar and is considered to be Verticillium dahliae. In culture this fungus is similar to those previously isolated from hops, potatoes and apricots.

Department of Agriculture,
Hobart.

- E. GWENDA WINGRAVE.

ORNAMENTALS.NEW RECORDS OF FOLIAR NEMATODE:

Aphelenchoides fragariae, which has not previously been recorded in New South Wales, was found, following a period of rain and high humidity in March 1952, on leaves of gloxinia and tuberous begonia in a Metropolitan garden. Affected leaves developed dark water-soaked blotches which increased rapidly in size, causing the destruction of the foliage and finally of the whole plant. The disease was readily controlled by spraying with E 605 (1 oz. commercial strength in 2 gallons of water).

Department of Agriculture,
Sydney.

- LILIAN R. FRASER.

BOTRYTIS CORM ROT OF GLADIOLUS:

Corm rot, due to Botrytis gladiolorum, is an important disease of gladioli in Tasmania. Dipping of corms, immediately after digging, in an emulsion of phenyl mercuric acetate (P.M.A.) dissolved in oil is widely used in Tasmania with good results. However, as the concentrated material is highly poisonous it seemed desirable to test the efficiency of some of the virtually non-toxic organic fungicides.

A trial was therefore carried out this season at Risdon, near Hobart. P.M.A. emulsion (1 pint in 10 gallons) and 80% T.M.T.D. (1½ lbs. per 100 gallons) were tried both on the "Oriental Pearl" and "Aranjuez" varieties, and "Tetroc" (2 lbs. per 80 gallons) was tried on "Oriental Pearl" only. A dipping time of 2 minutes was employed for all materials.

Dipping was carried out on 3/5/52 and on 13/6/52 the corms were peeled and examined for the presence of Botrytis. With "Oriental Pearl" the percentage Botrytis and equivalent angles were: untreated 50.8% (45.5°), P.M.A. 10.2% (18.6°), T.M.T.D. 17% (24.4°) and "Tetroc" 51% (45.6°), the least significant mean difference at 5% being 4.3° and at 1% 6.1°. With "Aranjuez" the results were: untreated 38.5% (38.1°), P.M.A. 4.6% (12.4°) and T.M.T.D. 9% (17.3°); L.S.D. at 5% being 8.8° and at 1% 14.7°. "Tetroc" at the concentration used was therefore of no value in Botrytis control. The other materials both gave good results, though P.M.A. may be slightly superior. However T.M.T.D. has the advantages of negligible human toxicity and phytotoxicity.

Department of Agriculture,
Hobart.

- G.C. WADE.

HONEYSUCKLE VARIEGATION CAUSED BY A VIRUS:

It has been reported in U.S.A. that the variegated honeysuckle, Lonicera brachypoda var. foliis aureo-reticulatis is L. japonica infected with a virus (Corp, Phytopath. 39 : 6: 502, 1949).

During 1950 seeds were collected in Burnley Gardens from a non-variegated plant of L. japonica and from a plant showing a brilliant yellow vein form of variegation. The variegated form was labelled L. japonica aureo-reticulata.

Seedlings raised from these plants were normal in colour, and not noticeably different vegetatively. On 10/1/52 seedlings from both plants were bark patch grafted (Stubbs, J. Dept. Agric. Vic. 50 : 3 : 124-128, 1952) from the variegated form. The grafted seedlings, which were approximately eighteen months old, developed yellow vein symptoms within a month. The vein pattern which ultimately developed was indistinguishable from that shown by the variegated parent plant.

It would appear likely, therefore, that all variegated honeysuckles may be L. japonica infected with a virus.

Department of Agriculture,
Melbourne.

- L.L. STUBBS.

MISCELLANEOUS PLANTS.

ANTHRACNOSE ON DIGITALIS LANATA:

Preliminary trials are in progress with the cultivation of Digitalis lanata in Tasmania for drug production. Samples of seed were obtained from different sources, and one line of seed produced diseased seedlings which were submitted by the Horticultural Division for examination.

The symptoms consisted of small necrotic spots, surrounded by a purplish border. When numerous, considerable areas of the affected leaf became necrotic, and the general growth of the seedling retarded. In severe cases on young seedlings the collar region of the plant was attacked, and damping off resulted.

Acervuli of a fungus identified as Colletotrichum fuscum were abundant on the affected areas, and the organism was readily isolated in pure culture.

The trouble was only serious on one strain of D. lanata; plants from seed from other sources which were growing in adjacent seed boxes remained almost entirely free from infection. The ordinary foxglove, D. purpurea, also resisted infection. It is intended to carry out resistance trials under controlled conditions, but it appears promising that a resistant strain of D. lanata can be selected.

Department of Agriculture,
Hobart.

- G.C. WADE.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTES.A DISEASE OF A SCALE INSECT:

In April 1952 specimens of Harpagrapthium corynelioides Cke. and Mass. on Leptospermum flavescens were collected at Clarence-town, N.S.W. The fungus was originally described in 1888 by Cooke and Massee on Leptospermum in Victoria and was later recorded in Tasmania and South Australia, as causing galls on tea-trees. An examination of the present material revealed that it is parasitic, not on Leptospermum, but on the gall-forming coccid Calicoccus (Sphaerococcus) leptospermi (Maskell).

Mr. Zeck, who identified the coccid, considers it likely that the insect species Calicoccus leptospermi, described originally as not uncommon on the twigs of Melaleuca in the Sydney Metropolitan area, and as covering itself with small masses of roughened black waxy secretions, was in fact based on specimens parasitised by this fungus. The original illustrations confirm this view.

Department of Agriculture,
Sydney.

- LILLIAN R. FRASER.

FRACCHIAEA SP:

A branch of a tung oil tree (Aleurites fordii) showing severe bark cracking was recently received from Grafton, N.S.W. Rising up through many of the cracks were masses of carbonaceous peritheci each perithecium being approximately 0.5 mm. in diameter. The asci were multispored, each ascus being packed with short slightly-curved hyaline spores, approximately $8 \times 1.5 \mu$, in some of which a central transverse septum was seen. The organism was identified as a species of Fracchiaca, probably F. heterogenea Sacc., a fungus found on many trees. It is placed by Miller (Mycologia 41:2:99-12 1949) in the Nitschkiaceae of the Pseudosphaeriales and, as far as can be determined, is a true saprophyte.

Department of Agriculture,
Sydney.

- J. WALKER.

DISINFECTION OF RICE SEED:

Owing to the fact that the rice crops in New South Wales are, as far as is known, still free from disease, it is considered most important that any seed introduced should be treated to destroy as many micro-organisms as possible. This applies to seed introduced from other States as well as from overseas, since, as reported earlier, there are now several diseases present in Northern Australia.

The standard procedure in N.S.W. has been to steep the seed in formalin (2 fl.oz. in 4 gal. water) for 5-10 minutes. However, some doubt has been cast on the effectiveness of this method and when several treatments were compared, using a discoloured sample of rice from Japan carrying a large micro-flora, it was found that the best results were obtained with Panogen. This was used at the rate of 3cc. per kg. of seed, the seed being thoroughly shaken and left in a closed container for periods of up to 18 hours. When grain treated for 5 hours or more was plated on to P.D.A. it appeared quite sterile and the germination was unimpaired. The size of the container used for Panogen fumigation does not appear to be critical, but it is suggested that one be used which is about twice the volume of the seed to be treated.

It is not known whether this treatment has any effect on internally borne pathogens but it appears that these are comparatively rare.

Where Panogen is not available it is suggested that the seed be soaked overnight in formalin (1 part in 50) after which it should be spread out in a thin layer to dry. In the tests carried out this treatment also rendered the grain apparently sterile and had little effect on germination.

Following treatment the seed should be placed in new packets and the original containers destroyed.

Department of Agriculture,
Sydney.

- P.G. VALDER.

COMMONWEALTH MYCOLOGICAL INSTITUTE NOTES.F.A.O. AND C.A.B. SERVICES - WORLD REPORTING OF PLANT DISEASES:

This matter has been referred to previously in A.P.D.R. and a copy of the "Preliminary Plan" of the World Reporting Service for Plant Diseases and Pests has now been received in Australia. In addition to the agreement in general terms quoted in A.P.D.R. 4: 1: 13, the following has been included:- "In the development of this reporting network, full use will be made of the facilities and services of the existing international institutions such as the Commonwealth Institute of Entomology, the Commonwealth Mycological Institute and the Inter-American Institute of Agricultural Sciences which, through long years of experience, have accumulated valuable knowledge relating to the distribution and prevalence of plant pests and diseases. Working programs will be developed between these institutes and FAO for mutual benefit and to avoid any overlapping".

The aims of the F.A.O. World Reporting Service are to establish a central organisation "to report on the incidence of plant diseases and insect pests of such economic importance as to require co-ordinated action by governments or otherwise of international interest, and particularly on outbreaks or infestations in previously free areas"; to assist in eradication or control of plant diseases; and to stimulate and assist the establishment of disease and pest reporting services in countries where they do not now exist.

RECENT C.A.B. TECHNICAL PUBLICATION:

"The Cyst-Forming Species of Heterodera" by Mary F. Franklin, pp. 149, 1951, Bureau of Agricultural Parasitology.

Available from C.A.B. Liaison Officer, C.S.I.R.O., Melbourne, 23/2d.

VACANCIES FOR MYCOLOGISTS AND A PLANT PATHOLOGIST AT C.M.I.:

Applications are called for mycologists and a plant pathologist to work at C.M.I. Salary £600 to £1,350 plus a pay addition which runs from £55 at £600 to £85 at £1,350. Experience will be taken into account when fixing starting salary. Plant Pathologist can be detailed to any Colonial Territory. Closing date 15/9/1952. Full details from, and applications to the Secretary, C.A.B., Farnham Royal, England. Government employees should apply through their Governments.

WORLD REPORTING OF 1947

WORLD REPORTING OF 1947

This report has been prepared for the purpose of providing a summary of the "World Reporting" of the World Reporting Service for the year 1947. It has been prepared in accordance with the instructions of the Board of Directors of the World Reporting Service, and is intended to provide a summary of the work of the Service for the year 1947. The report is divided into two main parts: the first part is a summary of the work of the Service for the year 1947, and the second part is a summary of the work of the Service for the year 1948. The first part is divided into three sections: the first section is a summary of the work of the Service for the year 1947, the second section is a summary of the work of the Service for the year 1948, and the third section is a summary of the work of the Service for the year 1949. The second part is divided into two sections: the first section is a summary of the work of the Service for the year 1947, and the second section is a summary of the work of the Service for the year 1948.

The work of the World Reporting Service for the year 1947 was characterized by a number of important developments. The first of these was the completion of the first volume of the "World Reporting" series, which was published in the form of a book. This volume contained a summary of the work of the Service for the year 1947, and was the first of a series of volumes which will be published in the form of books. The second of the important developments was the completion of the first volume of the "World Reporting" series, which was published in the form of a book. This volume contained a summary of the work of the Service for the year 1947, and was the first of a series of volumes which will be published in the form of books. The third of the important developments was the completion of the first volume of the "World Reporting" series, which was published in the form of a book. This volume contained a summary of the work of the Service for the year 1947, and was the first of a series of volumes which will be published in the form of books.

WORLD REPORTING OF 1948

The work of the World Reporting Service for the year 1948 was characterized by a number of important developments. The first of these was the completion of the second volume of the "World Reporting" series, which was published in the form of a book. This volume contained a summary of the work of the Service for the year 1948, and was the second of a series of volumes which will be published in the form of books. The second of the important developments was the completion of the second volume of the "World Reporting" series, which was published in the form of a book. This volume contained a summary of the work of the Service for the year 1948, and was the second of a series of volumes which will be published in the form of books. The third of the important developments was the completion of the second volume of the "World Reporting" series, which was published in the form of a book. This volume contained a summary of the work of the Service for the year 1948, and was the second of a series of volumes which will be published in the form of books.

WORLD REPORTING OF 1949

The work of the World Reporting Service for the year 1949 was characterized by a number of important developments. The first of these was the completion of the third volume of the "World Reporting" series, which was published in the form of a book. This volume contained a summary of the work of the Service for the year 1949, and was the third of a series of volumes which will be published in the form of books. The second of the important developments was the completion of the third volume of the "World Reporting" series, which was published in the form of a book. This volume contained a summary of the work of the Service for the year 1949, and was the third of a series of volumes which will be published in the form of books. The third of the important developments was the completion of the third volume of the "World Reporting" series, which was published in the form of a book. This volume contained a summary of the work of the Service for the year 1949, and was the third of a series of volumes which will be published in the form of books.

